

I. INTRODUCTION

The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) proposes to undertake a rehabilitation of Bridge 88. The current plan for the rehabilitation includes replacing the existing concrete deck with one of lightweight concrete, stabilizing the existing substructure, repointing the stone masonry, repainting the steel beams, and filling the scour holes with riprap. The bridge carries Snuff Mill Road (Road 244) over Burris Run, a tributary of Red Clay Creek, in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County (Figure 1). The area surrounding the bridge is rural in character, with a mixture of agricultural land, woodland, farmsteads and other dwellings of historic age that are still in use as residential properties, and modern exurban residential properties.

DelDOT contracted The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger), to perform architectural investigations as part of the preliminary planning for the proposed rehabilitation. The purpose of the investigations was to identify architectural resources within the area of potential effect (APE) currently listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the Federal government's list of buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts worthy of preservation. Federal legislation requires the identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resources impacted by publicly financed undertakings. These legislative mandates include Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; Section 101 (b) (4) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended; the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800); and Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended.

Berger conducted architectural and historical research and fieldwork for this project during August and September 2000. Preliminary research focused on examining survey files at the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (Delaware SHPO) in order to identify any previously surveyed and documented resources within the project's APE. The APE was defined in consultation with the Delaware SHPO as being the area liable to visual effects from the proposed rehabilitative work on the bridge. Historical information was also gathered from the Delaware SHPO historic contexts for use in developing a historical narrative describing the evolution of the project area and outlining evaluation criteria for National Register eligibility. Site-specific historical research was conducted at the office of the New Castle County Recorder of Deeds and the Historical Society of Delaware, both in Wilmington.

The current investigation identified one previously inventoried architectural resource within the APE, the Brown-Garrett House, or Shadowbrook Estate Gatehouse (N-1133), and evaluated this resource with regard to its National Register eligibility. Delaware SHPO CRS update forms were completed for the Brown-Garrett House and are included in Appendix A of this report.

Fieldwork, research, and report preparation for this project were undertaken following the Delaware SHPO's *Guidelines for Architectural and Archaeological Surveys in Delaware* (Delaware State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO] 1993). The investigations were performed under the supervision of Berger Principal Architectural Historian Martha Bowers. Architectural Historian Philip E. Pendleton performed the fieldwork and research activities and authored this report. (A copy of Mr. Pendleton's resume is presented in Appendix C.) The report was edited by Maribel Solivan. Graphics were prepared by Senior Draftsperson Jacqueline Horsford.

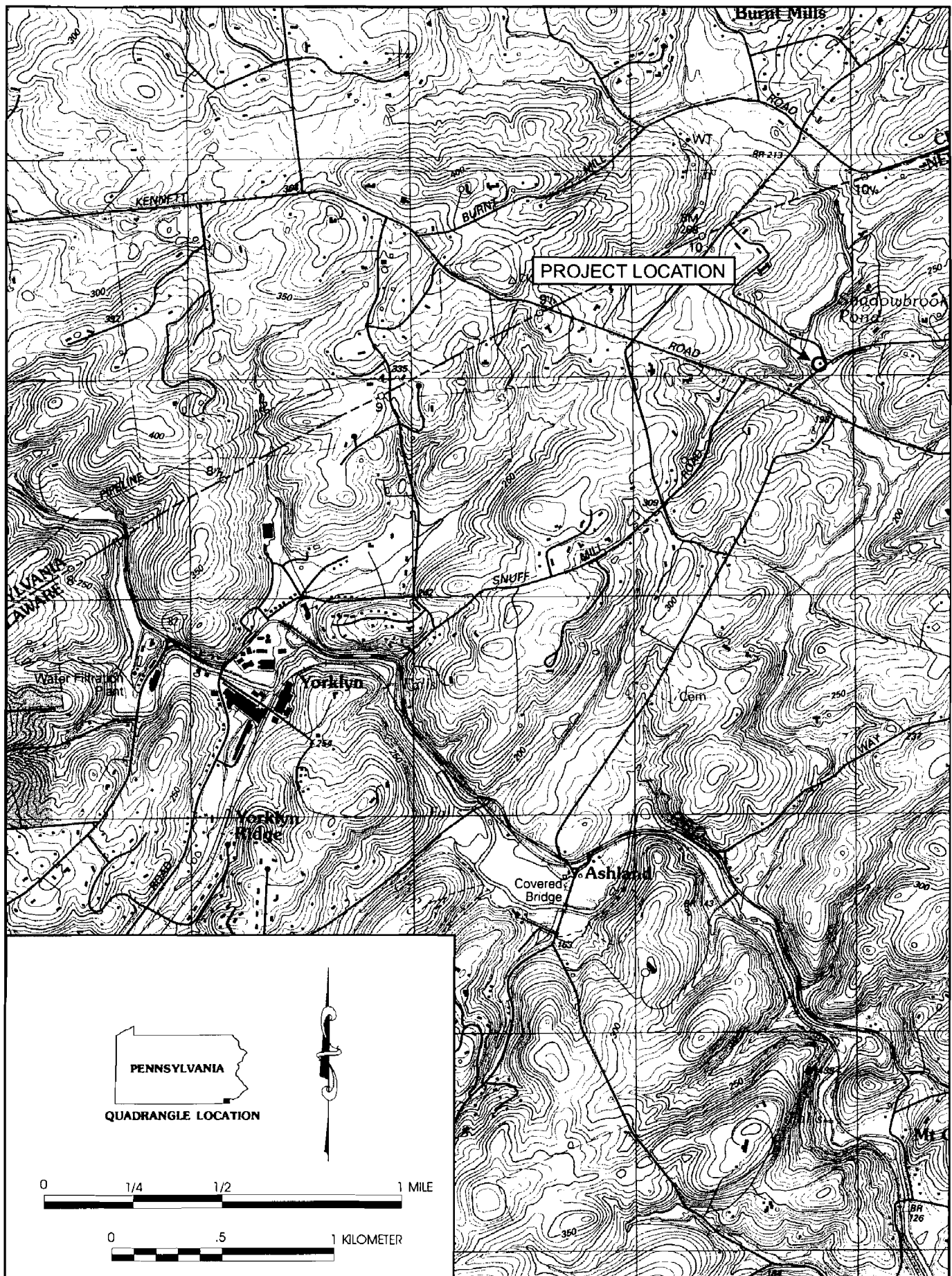


FIGURE 1: Project Location Map

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Kennett Square, PA-DEL 1993